

REMARKS

Claims 10-29 are pending in the application and have been rejected. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

Claims 10-12, 14, and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,839,902 (Wood). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration because nothing in Wood discloses (or renders obvious) the novel method and article of manufacture recited in the rejected claims.

In particular, nothing in Wood discloses the unique “method of conducting an interview of at least one respondent,” as particularly defined in, for example, claim 10. As recited in claim 10, the method includes the steps of “presenting at least one interview question to a respondent; . . . and receiving an indication of a location-input from the respondent in response to the at least one interview question presented” (emphasis added).

As described in the Applicant’s specification, Applicant’s claimed invention is particularly directed to solving some of the many problems encountered in conducting interviews or surveys where responses to questions involve identification of location (e.g., address). Specification at 1:13-2:13. As stated in the specification, such responses to location-based questions in an interview are often inaccurate and have a high non-response rate. Specification at 1:13-15. The causes of these problems include the lack of knowledge by the respondents of the precise address that is responsive to the question and the high likelihood of error and misspelling of the address in providing the response. Specification at 1:15-20; and 2:7-13.

Applicant’s invention as recited in claim 10, for example, provides a method of conducting an interview that overcomes these many problems by “presenting at least one interview question to a respondent,” “presenting a map,” and “receiving an indication of a location-input from the respondent,” with this unique method, the respondent is able to input the responsive location accurately without regard to their knowledge of the precise

address or spelling thereof. As a result, a higher incidence of response (i.e., having a lower the non-response rate) can be achieved.

Nothing in Wood discloses or even suggests the method of conducting an interview of claim 10. On the contrary, Wood is merely directed to a toy that can be used as a teaching device. The toy, shown in Fig. 1, is directed to assisting children to “learn names of various objects, facts, and geography by audible repetition accompanied by visualization of the object and map.” Wood at 1:10-12. In operation, the toy teaching device 10 uses card reader 40 to read object card 42 (Fig. 2) and produce an audio signal representing a question or statement associated with the object on the card 42. 4:24-31. The toy device 10 then waits for either a true or false button (20, 21) to be selected by the child. Id. After one of the buttons 20, 21 is selected, “the processor 26 compares this selection to the correct selection stored in its memory. If the selection is correct, the processor 26 causes the speaker 29 to produce a signal representing an affirmative acknowledgement.” 4:33-37. See also 5:21-37. In responding to the specific questions presented using question button 21, the user is limited to providing “true” or “false” responses using buttons 20, 21. 4:24-41.

If, however, button 22 is selected by the child, an audio signal associated with the card 42, such as the sound made by a lion or other object depicted on the card, is provided, together with a prompt requesting the child to select one of the predetermined geographic locations 16 presented on map 14. Once one of the geographic locations (referred to as “indicium 16”) is selected, “the processor 26 compares the geographic location represented by the indicium 16 to the correct geographic location stored in its memory. If the selected geographic location is correct, the processor 26 causes the speaker 29 to produce a signal representing an affirmative acknowledgement.” 4:3-9. See also 4:56 through 5:5.

As can easily be seen, nothing in Wood discloses (or suggests) that the child teaching device can be used to conduct an “interview,” as specifically recited in Applicant’s claim 10. The plain and ordinary meaning of the term “interview” is : “a meeting at which

information is obtained (as by a reporter, television commentator, or pollster) from a person.” Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition (1996) (attached as Exhibit A). Nothing in Applicant’s specification is inconsistent with this plain and ordinary meaning. As properly construed therefore the term “interview” presupposes that the questions presented are intended to obtain or receive information which is not predefined, predetermined, or previously known by the person or entity conducting the “interview.” If the location responsive to the question presented was already known by the person conducting the interview, there would be no need for the method provided by Applicant’s invention. Indeed, none of the foregoing problems in the art dealing with surveys or interviews would arise because the answers (e.g., precise address) would already be known.

Thus, the mere disclosure by Wood of a system in which questions are presented (i.e., using button 21) that prompt a child to compare its knowledge of the subject matter with the predetermined and stored correct selection does not show that the teaching device is intended for use in a method of conducting an interview, as required in Applicant’s claim 10. For this reason alone, the rejection of claim 10 is in error and should be withdrawn.

In addition, Applicant notes that the questions presented by “QUESTION” button 21 (Fig. 4: 24-41) do not seek “location-input” from the respondent in response questions presented, as claimed. Instead, the questions presented by button 21 seek selection of “TRUE button 20 or the FALSE button 21.” 4:30-32. For at least this additional reason, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 10.

As claims 11, 12 and 14 depend on claim 10, and thus incorporate all of the novel features discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 11, 12 and 14 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn for the same reasons given above with respect to claim 10.

Claims 17-19 are directed to an article of manufacture “for use in conducting an interview and providing accurate location responses to interview questions.” As noted

above, nothing in Wood discloses (or renders obvious) a system that can be used for conducting an interview. Accordingly, Applicant's invention as recited in claims 17-19 directed to an article of manufacture, for use in conducting an interview is novel (and unobvious) over Wood. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17-19 for the same reasons given above with respect to claims 10-12 and 14.

Claim 13 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,638,523 (Mullet et al.). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration in view of the following.

Wood is relied upon in the Office Action for the same disclosure as in the rejection of claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19, as discussed above. The Office Action admits that Wood "fail[s] to show the receiving, as the input region, a proximate area having a circular shape surrounding a point on the map presented as recited in claim 13." Office Action at 4. The Office Action merely relies on Mullet et al. to supply this missing teaching. The Office Action, however, does not rely on Mullet et al. to cure the deficiencies of Wood as noted above with respect to claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19. As nothing in Mullet et al. teaches the modification of Wood to be used for conducting an "interview," as required in claim 13, neither Wood nor Mullet et al., taken alone or in combination, would have rendered obvious the invention as recited in Applicant's claim 13. Applicant respectfully requests therefore that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 15, 16, 20-25 and 27-28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and further in view of the article Drummond, "Address Matching, GIS Technology for Mapping Human Activity Patterns," American Planning Association, Journal of the American Planning Association (Spring 1995), pp. 240-251 (Drummond). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration in view of the following.

In making these rejections, the Office Action again fails to recognize that Wood does not and cannot be used to conduct an “interview,” as required in Applicant’s claimed invention. Here, claims 15 and 16 depend (indirectly) from claim 10 and claims 20-22 depend from claim 17. As noted above, claims 10 and 17 are both directed to conducting an “interview.” Similarly, claims 23-25, 27 and 28 are all directed to “a system for providing accurate responses to location questions posed during the administration of a computer assisted self interview.” The Office Action admits that Wood “fail[s] to show a latitude/longitude determination and proximate area detection as recited in the claims.

The Office Action relies on Drummond for its teaching of “latitude and longitude of the location-input . . . as in claim 15, [and] proximate area based on the indication of the location-input received . . . as in claims 16 and 20.

Nothing in Drummond is (nor can be) relied upon to cure the deficiencies of Wood as discussed above with respect to claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19. As nothing in Wood or Drummond, taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the modification of the toy interactive teaching device of Wood to be used in conducting an interview, as required in claims 15, 16, 20-25, 27 and 28, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections are in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 26 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and Drummond, and further in view of Mullet et al. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration because nothing in Mullet et al. overcomes the deficiencies of Wood and Drummond, as discussed above.

The Office Action relies on Mullet et al. for its teaching of “an interactive location geocoding system similar to that of Wood and Drummond. In addition, Mullet et al. further teaches highlighting, as the input region, a proximate area on the map presented [citation omitted].” Office Action at 8.

As previously discussed, Mullet et al. is not (and cannot) be relied upon to cure the deficiencies of Wood and Drummond with respect to independent claim 23. As claim 26 depends from claim 23, and thus, incorporates all of the novel and unobvious features thereof, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claim 26 is also in error and should be withdrawn for the same reasons given above with respect to claim 23.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 10-29, and asks that the application be passed to issue at the earliest convenience.

Applicant hereby petitions for any additional extension of time which may be necessary to have this Amendment considered. Applicant hereby authorizes the Commissioner to debit our Account No. 04-1073 (under Order No. K1625.0002/P002-A) for any fees deemed necessary for that purpose.

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Respectfully submitted,

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Exhibit A



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
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TENTH EDITION

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EXPLANATION 2: a particular adaptation or style 3: a teaching technique that combining explanatory information (natural history) **re-ta-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-n'əl/ *adj* — **inter-ta-tiv** also **-prə-ta-tiv** *adj* — **inter-pre-tive** \-tər-prə-tiv, -pə-/ *adj* — **inter-pre-**

-tər, -pə-/ *n* (14c) 1: one that interprets; orally for parties conversing in different languages; explains or expounds 2 *a*: a machine that the symbols recorded in them by perforations that translates an instruction into machine before going to the next instruction **-prāk-sə-məl** *adj* (1897): situated or used in using teeth (~ space)

-pū-pə-lər-ē *adj* (ca. 1904): extending to eyes; also: extending between the centers of a ~ distance

-adj (1888): of, involving, or designed for **-in-ter-ra-cial-ly** \-shə-lē/ *adv* **nt of INTER**

eg-nəm *n*, *pl* -noms or -na \-nə/ [L, fr. *inter-* at REIGN] (1590) 1: the time during which a two successive reigns or regimes 2: a period of functions of government or control are **ause** in a continuous series

i-lāt *vt* (1888): to bring into mutual relationship — **in-ter-re-la-tion** \-lā-shən/ *n* **p** \-ship/ *n*

adj (1827): having a mutual or reciprocal **-ed-ly** *adv* — **in-ter-re-lat-ed-ness** *n*

ER **-bāŋ** *n* [interrogation (point) + *bang* (prim. on point)] (1967): a punctuation mark ? **end of an exclamatory rhetorical question** **-gāt** *vt* -**gāt-ed**; -**gāt-ing** [L *interrogatus*, pp. *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] (15c) 1: to systematically 2: to give or send out a signal (computer) for triggering an appropriate **-in-ter-ro-ga-tee** \-tər-ə-(gā-'tē/ *n* — **in-ter-hən** *n* — **in-ter-ro-ga-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-

ca. 1864): QUESTION MARK

-rā-gə-tiv *adj* (15c) 1 *a*: used in a question force of a question 2: INQUISITIVE, **QUESTION-ly** *adv*

1: a word (as *who*, *what*, *which*) or a particle asking questions 2: QUESTION **la** **-gā-tər** *n* (1751) 1: one that interrogates and receiver for sending out a signal that triggers and receiving and displaying the reply **-rā-gə-tōr-ē**, -tōr-/ *n*, *pl* -ries (1533): a uiry; esp: a written question required to be in of a court

5): INTERROGATIVE

-ē *n* (1919): one who is interrogated **-vb** [ME, fr. *inter-* + *inter-*, pp. of *interrompere*, *reak* — more at REAVE] *vi* (15c) 1: to stop or 2: to break the uniformity or continuity of ~ *n* action; esp: to break in with questions or is speaking — **in-ter-rupt-ible** \-rəp-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **in-ter-rup-tive** \-rəp-tiv/ *adj*

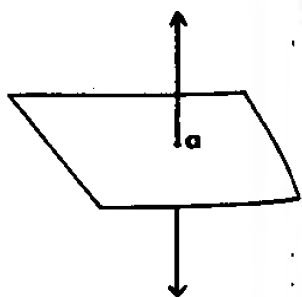
-in-tə-/ *n* (1957): a feature of a computer on of a program to be interrupted in order to operations; also: the interruption itself **-r-rup-tor** \-in-tə-rəp-tər/ *n* (ca. 1512): one device for interrupting an electric current usu.

-ər-skə-las-tik *adj* (1879): existing or carried (athletics)

adj or *adv* [L] (1845): among or between

vb [L *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare*, fr. *inter-* + *secare*] *vi* (1615): to pierce or divide by passing **ss** ~ *vi* 1: to meet and cross at a point 2 *a*: OVERLAP

-shən, esp in sense the act or process of : or area where two (s) intersect 3 *a*: common to two or if points common to : b: the operation of intersection of two or



a intersection 3a

-sər-vəs *adj* (1946) relating to two or **es** (~ rivalry)

-shən *n* (1932): a academic sessions or for brief concentrated courses

n [ISV] (1910): an intersexual individual **-shə-wəl**, -shwəl, -shəl/ *adj* [ISV] (ca. 1860) **es** (~ hostility) 2: intermediate in sexual ical male and a typical female — **in-ter-sex-ē-tē** *n* — **in-ter-sex-u-al-ly** \-sək-shə-wə-lē/ *adv*

ās *n* (15c): an intervening space; INTERVAL **ās** *vt* (1685): to occupy or fill the space b

-spi-'si-fik also **in-ter-spe-cies** \-spē-'(shē) / *adj* (1888): occurring, or arising between species (~

inter-spere \-in-tər-'spərs/ *vt* -**spersed**; -**spers-ing** [L *interspersus* interspersed, fr. *inter-* + *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere* to scatter — more at SPARK] (1566) 1: to place something at intervals in or among 2: to insert at intervals among other things (*interspersing* drawings throughout the text) — **in-ter-sper-sion** \-spər-zhən, -shən/ *n* **in-ter-sta-di-al** \-in-tər-'stā-dē-əl/ *n* [ISV *inter-* + NL *stadium* stage, phase, fr. L — more at STADIUM] (1914): a subdivision within a glacial stage marking a temporary retreat of the ice

in-ter-state \-in-tər-'stāt/ *adj* (1844): of, connecting, or existing between two or more states esp. of the U.S. (~ commerce)

in-ter-state \-in-tər-'stāt/ *n* (1968): any of a system of expressways connecting most major U.S. cities — called also *interstate highway*

in-ter-stel-lar \-'ste-lər/ *adj* (1626): located, taking place, or traveling among the stars esp. of the Milky Way galaxy

in-ter-ster-ile \-'ster-əl, chiefly Brit -il/ *adj* (1916): incapable of producing offspring by interbreeding — **in-ter-ster-il-i-ty** \-stə-'ri-lā-tē/ *n*

in-ter-stice \-in-tər-'stəs/ *n*, *pl* -stices \-stə-'sēz, -stə-səz/ [ME, fr. L *interstitium*, fr. *inter-* + *-stit-*, *-stes* standing (as in *superstes* standing over) — more at SUPERSTITIO] (15c) 1 *a*: a space that intervenes between things; esp: one between closely spaced things *b*: a gap or break in something generally continuous (the ~s of society) (passages of genuine literary merit in the ~s of the ludicrous... plots — Joyce Carol Oates) 2: a short space of time between events

in-ter-sti-tial \-in-tər-'sti-shəl/ *adj* (1646) 1: relating to or situated in the interstices 2 *a*: situated within but not restricted to or characteristic of a particular organ or tissue — used esp. of fibrous tissue *b*: affecting the interstitial tissues of an organ or part 3: being or relating to a crystalline compound in which usu. small atoms or ions of a nonmetal occupy holes between the larger metal atoms or ions in the crystal lattice — **in-ter-sti-tial-ly** \-shə-lē/ *adv*

in-ter-sub-jec-tive \-in-tər-səb-'jek-tiv/ *adj* (1899) 1: involving or occurring between separate conscious minds (~ communication) 2: accessible to or capable of being established for two or more subjects **OBJECTIVE** — **in-ter-sub-jec-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-ter-sub-jec-tiv-i-ty** \-səb-jek-'ti-və-tē/ *n*

in-ter-tes-ta-men-tal \-tes-tə-'men-tl/ *adj* (1929): of, relating to, or forming the period of two centuries between the composition of the last book of the Old Testament and the first book of the New Testament

in-ter-tid-al \-'ti-dl/ *adj* (1883): of, relating to, or being the part of the littoral zone above low-tide mark — **in-ter-tid-al-ly** \-d'lē/ *adv*

in-ter-tie \-in-tər-'tī/ *n* (1951): an interconnection permitting passage of current between two or more electric utility systems

in-ter-till \-in-tər-'tīl/ *vt* (1912): to cultivate between the rows of (a crop) — **in-ter-till-age** \-'tī-līj/ *n*

in-ter-trop-i-cal \-'trā-pi-kəl/ *adj* (1794) 1: situated between or within the tropics 2: relating to regions within the tropics; TROPICAL

in-ter-twine \-'twīn/ *vt* (1641): to unite by twining one with another ~ *vi*: to twine about one another; also: to become mutually involved — **in-ter-twine-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

in-ter-twist \-'twīst/ *vb* (ca. 1659): INTERTWINE — **in-ter-twist** \-'in-tər-'twīst/ *n*

in-ter-val \-in-tər-'vəl/ *n* [ME *intervalle*, fr. MF, fr. L *intervallum* space between ramparts, interval, fr. *inter-* + *vallum* rampart — more at WALL] (14c) 1 *a*: a space of time between events or states *b* Brit INTERMISSION 2 *a*: a space between objects; units, points, or states *b*: difference in pitch between tones 3: a set of real numbers between two numbers, either including or excluding one or both of them 4: one of a series of fast-paced runs interspersed with jogging for training (as of a runner) — **in-ter-val-lic** \-in-tər-'vā-līk/ *adj*

in-ter-vale \-in-tər-'vāl, -vāl/ *n* [obs. *intervale*, interval] (1647) chiefly NewEng: BOTTOMLAND

in-ter-val-om-e-ter \-in-tər-vəl-'lā-mə-tər/ *n* (1933): a device that operates a control (as for a camera shutter) at regular intervals

in-ter-vene \-in-tər-'vēn/ *vi* -**vened**; -**ven-ing** [L *intervenire* to come between; fr. *inter-* + *venire* to come — more at COME] (1587) 1: to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events 2: to enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance 3: to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification (~ to stop a fight) 4: to occur or lie between two things 5 *a*: to become a third party to a legal proceeding begun by others for the protection of an alleged interest *b*: to interfere usu. by force or threat of force in another nation's internal affairs esp: to compel or prevent an action or to maintain or alter a condition **syn** see INTERPOSE — **in-ter-ven-tion** \-ven(t)-shən/ *n*

in-ter-ven-or \-'vē-nər, -nər/ or **in-ter-ven-er** \-'vē-nər/ *n* (1621): one who intervenes; esp: one who intervenes as a third party in a legal proceeding

in-ter-ven-tion-ism \-ven(t)-shə-'ni-zəm/ *n* (1923): the theory or practice of intervening; specif: governmental interference in economic affairs at home or in political affairs of another country — **in-ter-ven-tion-ist** \-'vench-nist, -'ven(t)-shə-nist/ *n* or *adj*

in-ter-ver-te-bral disk \-in-tər-'vər-tə-brəl-, -(vər-'tē-/ *n* (ca. 1860): any of the tough elastic disks that are interposed between the centra of adjoining vertebrae and that consist of an outer fibrous ring enclosing an inner pulpy nucleus

in-ter-view \-in-tər-'vyū/ *n* [MF *entrevue*, fr. (s) *entrevoir* to see one another, meet, fr. *entre-* + *voir* to see — more at VIEW] (1514) 1: a formal consultation usu. to evaluate qualifications (as of a prospective student or employee) 2 *a*: a meeting at which information is obtained (as by a reporter, television commentator, or pollster) from a person *b*: a report or reproduction of information so obtained 3: INTERVIEWEE — **interview** *vb* — **in-ter-view-er** *n*

in-ter-view-ee \-in-tər-'(v)vyū-'ē/ *n* (1884): one who is interviewed

in-ter-vivos \-in-tər-'vōs, -vī-/ *adv* or *adj* [LL] (1837): between living persons (transaction *inter vivos*); esp: from one living person to another (*inter vivos* gifts) (property transferred *inter vivos*)

in-ter-vo-cal-ic \-in-tər-'vō-'kāl-īk/ *adj* (1887): immediately preceded and immediately followed by a vowel — **in-ter-vo-cal-ic-al-ly** \-lī-k(ē)-lē/ *adv*

in-ter-weave \-in-tər-'wēv/ *vb* -**wove** \-'wōv/ also **-weaved**; -**woven** \-'wō-vən/ also **-weaved**; -**weaving** *vt* (1598) 1: to weave together 2: to mix or blend together (*interweaving* his own insights... with letters and memoirs — Phoebe Adams) ~ *vi*: INTERTWINE, INTERMIN-

GLE — **in-ter-weave** \-in-tər-'wēv/ *n* — **in-ter-woven** \-in-tər-'wō-vən/ *adj*

in-tes-ta-ty \-in-'tes-tə-sē/ *n* (1767): the quality or state of being or dying intestate

in-tes-tate \-in-'tes-tāt, -tət/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *intestatus*, fr. *in-* + *testatus* testate] (14c) 1: having made no valid will (died ~) 2: not disposed of by will (an ~ estate)

intestate *n* (1658): one who dies intestate

in-tes-ti-nal \-in-'tes-tə-nəl, -'tes(t)-nəl, -'tē-s'n-əl, Brit often (in-) 'tes-'ti-nəl/ *adj* (15c) 1: affecting or occurring in the intestine; also: living in the intestine 2: of, relating to, or being the intestine — **in-tes-ti-nal-ly** *adv*

intestinal fortitude *n* [euphemism for guts] (ca. 1937): COURAGE, STAMINA

in-tes-tine \-in-'tes-tən/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *intestin*, fr. L *intestinus*, fr. *intus* within — more at ENT-] (15c): INTERNAL; specif: of or relating to the internal affairs of a state or country (~ war)

intestine *n* [ME, fr. MF *intestin*, fr. L *intestinum*, fr. neut. of *intestinus*] (15c): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

in-ti \-in-'tē-/ *n* [Quechua, sun] (1985): the basic monetary unit of Peru from 1985 to 1990

in-ti-ma \-in-'tə-mə-/ *n*, *pl* -mae \-mē, -mī/ or -mas [NL, fr. L, fem. of *intimus*] (1873): the innermost coat of an organ (as a blood vessel) consisting usu. of an endothelial layer backed by connective tissue and elastic tissue — **in-ti-mal** \-mə-/ *adj*

in-ti-ma-cy \-in-'tə-mə-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies (1641) 1: the state of being intimate: FAMILIARITY 2: something of a personal or private nature

in-ti-mate \-in-'tə-māt/ *vt* -**mat-ed**; -**mat-ing** [LL *intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* to put in, announce, fr. L *intimus* innermost; superl. of (assumed) OL *interus* inward — more at INTERIOR] (1522) 1: to make known esp. publicly or formally: ANNOUNCE 2: to communicate delicately and indirectly: HINT **syn** see SUGGEST — **in-ti-mat-er** *n* — **in-ti-ma-tion** \-in-'tə-mā-shən/ *n*

in-ti-mate \-in-'tə-mət/ *adj* [alter. of obs. *intime*, fr. L *intimus*] (1632) 1 *a*: INTRINSIC, ESSENTIAL *b*: belonging to or characterizing one's deepest nature 2: marked by very close association, contact, or familiarity (~ knowledge of the law) 3 *a*: marked by a warm friendship developing through long association *b*: suggesting informal warmth or privacy (~ clubs) 4: of a very personal or private nature — **in-ti-mate-ly** *adv* — **in-ti-mate-ness** *n*

in-ti-mate \-in-'tə-mət/ *n* (1659): an intimate friend or confidant

in-tim-i-date \-in-'ti-mə-dāt/ *vt* -**dat-ed**; -**dat-ing** [ML *intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare*, fr. L *in-* + *timidus* timid] (1646): to make timid or fearful: FRIGHTEN; esp: to compel or deter by or as if by threats — **in-tim-i-dat-ing-ly** \-dā-tīŋ-lē/ *adv* — **in-tim-i-da-tion** \-ti-mə-'dā-shən/ *n* — **in-tim-i-da-tor** \-ti-mə-'dā-tər/ *n*

syn INTIMIDATE: COW, BULLDOZE, BULLY, BROWBEAT mean to frighten into submission. INTIMIDATE implies inducing fear or a sense of inferiority into another (*intimidated* by so many other bright freshmen). COW implies reduction to a state where the spirit is broken or all courage is lost (not at all cowed by the odds against making it in show business). BULLDOZE implies an intimidating or an overcoming of resistance usu. by urgings, demands, or threats (*bulldozed* the city council into approving the plan). BULLY implies intimidation through threats, insults, or aggressive behavior (*bullied* into giving up their lunch money). BROWBEAT implies a cowering through arrogant, scornful, contemptuous, or insolent treatment (*browbeat* the witness into a contradiction).

in-tim-i-da-to-ry \-ti-mə-də-'tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj* (ca. 1846): tending to intimidate

in-tin-ction \-in-'tīŋ(k)-shən/ *n* [LL *intinction*, *intinctio* baptism, fr. L *intingere* to dip in, fr. *in-* + *tingere* to dip, moisten — more at TINGE] (1872): the administration of the sacrament of Communion by dipping the bread in the wine and giving both together to the communicant

in-tine \-in-'tēn/ *n* [prob. fr. G, fr. L *intus* within + NL *in-* fibrous tissue, fr. Gk *in-*, is tendon] (1835): the inner mostly cellulose wall of a spore (as a pollen grain)

in-ti-tule \-in-'ti-(j)chū(ə)/ *vt* -**uled**; -**ul-ing** [MF *intituler*, fr. LL *intitulare*, fr. L *in-* + *titulus* title] (15c) Brit: to furnish (as a legislative act) with a title or designation

in-to \-in-(t)ū-, -tə/ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *intā*, fr. *in* + *tā* to] (bef. 12c) 1 — used as a function word to indicate entry, introduction, insertion, superposition, or inclusion (came ~ the house) (enter ~ an alliance) 2 *a*: to the state, condition, or form of (got ~ trouble) *b*: to the occupation, action, or possession of (go ~ farming) *c*: involved with or interested in (~ hard drugs) (~ Latin epigrammatists) 3 — used as a function word to indicate a period of time or an extent of space part of which is passed or occupied (far ~ the night) 4: in the direction of (looking ~ the sun) 5: to a position of contact with : AGAINST (ran ~ a wall) 6 — used as a function word to indicate the dividend in division (dividing 3 ~ 6 gives 2)

in-tol-er-a-ble \-(j)in-'tāl-rə-bəl, -'tā-lə-rə-, -'tā-lər-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *intolerabilis*, fr. *in-* + *tolerabilis* tolerable] (15c) 1: not tolerable: UNBEARABLE (~ pain) 2: EXCESSIVE — **in-tol-er-a-bil-i-ty** \-tāl-rə-'bi-lə-tē, -'tā-lə-rə-, -'tā-lər-/ *n* — **in-tol-er-a-ble-ness** \-tāl-rə-bəl-nəs, -'tā-lə-rə-, -'tā-lər-bəl-/ *n* — **in-tol-er-a-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

in-tol-er-ance \-(j)in-'tāl-rən(t)s, -'tā-lə-/ *n* (1765): the quality or state of being intolerant; esp: exceptional sensitivity (as to a drug)

in-tol-er-ant \-rənt/ *adj* (ca. 1735) 1: unable or unwilling to endure (a plant ~ of direct sunlight) (~ of criticism) 2 *a*: unwilling to grant equal freedom of expression esp. in religious matters *b*: unwilling to grant or share social, political, or professional rights: BIGOTED — **in-tol-er-ant-ly** *adv* — **in-tol-er-ant-ness** *n*

in-to-nate \-in-'tə-nāt, -(t)ō-/ *vt* -**nat-ed**; -**nat-ing** (1795): INTONE, UTTER

abūt \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar \aū/ out \ə/ chin \e/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \i/ hit \i/ ice \i/ job \j/ sing \ō/ go \ō/ law \ōi/ boy \t/ thin \t/ the \ū/ loot \ū/ foot \y/ yet \zh/ vision \ā, k, ŋ, æ, œ, u, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

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